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WEEKLY PEOPLE



NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1906.

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PITHY CRITISMS

OF EVERYDAY HAPPENINGS IN MODERN SOCIETY.

Miss Morosini A Mirror For Reformers—Schiff's Bad Campaign Investment—"It Is To Laugh," With the Ice Trust—The Poetic and Real Rarities of Schurz—O'Neill Eats Crow—"Trial Marriages"—Other Items To The Point.

Miss Morosini, the wealthy banker's daughter who spends \$200,000 a year on her gowns, being shown some correct strictures passed upon her and her class by Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes is reported to have said: "I live my life as I see it." Miss Morosini is a mirror in which many a pretentious reformer should see his own features. These folks imagine that their interested inability to "see" otherwise than they do is a justification of their "seeing" wrong.

The banking firm of which Jacob Schiff, the lawbreaking recent "dummy director" of the Equitable Life Insurance Association is president must feel sore at the result of the election. The firm invested \$2,500 in the shape of campaign contribution in the Republican candidate for District Attorney. The investment is lost.

When the five convicted Ice Trust men of Philadelphia were fined \$75 each they laughed, and the District Attorney declared that he was satisfied. Both capitalists and their political officials seem at last to realize that their main function and only utility lies in bringing home to the masses the fact that capitalism is law unto itself, and laughs at any attempt to maintain a contrary doctrine.

The New York "Sun" holds its fingers to its nose as it contemplates the doings of its quondam idol, Senator Thomas C. Platt. It would be interesting if the "Sun" would publish a list of all the models of "morality" and "integrity" whom it once supported and was subsequently compelled to repudiate. The "Sun" has upheld more of these men than any other sheet in town. It has been their official organ, so to speak.

At the Carnegie Hall Carl Schurz memorial services on the 12th instant, the poet Richard Watson Gilder read an original poem in tribute to the man who rose in Germany against monarchic tyranny but in America became a persistent paladin of capitalist despotism. The first stanza of the poem is:

In youth he braved a monarch's ire
To set the people's poet free;
Then gave his life, his fame, his fire
To the long praise of liberty.

The last line is a poetic fiction, very much of the nature of the poetic fictions often read concerning shoe-blacking and patent medicines. The stanza should read:

In youth he braved a monarch's ire
To set the people's poet free;
Then gave his life, his fame, his fire
TO THE LONG PRAISE OF WAGE-SLAVERY.

Mr. John M. O'Neill has begun to eat crow. At first an unwilling supporter of Sherman, he now feels the cold steel of fact cutting through the rhinoceros hide of his falsehoods, and now he begins to slide down a pole which he will find to be greased. Mr. O'Neill will have to eat a good many more and fuller dishes of crow before the sane and honorable membership of the I. W. W. is through with him and his fellow abettors of corruption and conspirators to turn back the wheels of time by turning the I. W. W. into a craft Union concern, and thereby into the reflex of a pure and simple political party of Socialism. Instead, of itself, having gathered the necessary strength, become the reflector of a bona fide political party of the Working Class.

"Trial marriages," recommended by the daughter of the banker Clews, has become the subject of a storm of "indignant protests" from—whom? From the Working Class, among whom marriage is permanent, true and pure? No! Comically enough the "indignant protests" come from the camp of the Capitalist Class, where marriage, in 900

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Documentary Indictment of Pure and Simple Political Socialism

TOLL OF THE MINES

FRIGHTFUL SLAUGHTER OF ANTHRACITE MINERS.

Nearly Seven Thousand Killed in Twenty-five Years, According to Statistics Available—Accurate Figures Hard to Get—Shocking Disasters Traced to Companies Negligence in Employing Safety Appliances.

Scranton, Pa., November 24.—Almost seven thousand men and boys slaughtered in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania is the gruesome record of twenty-five years, according to the annual report of Chief Roderick, of the department of mines. The report covers the period from 1870 to 1905.

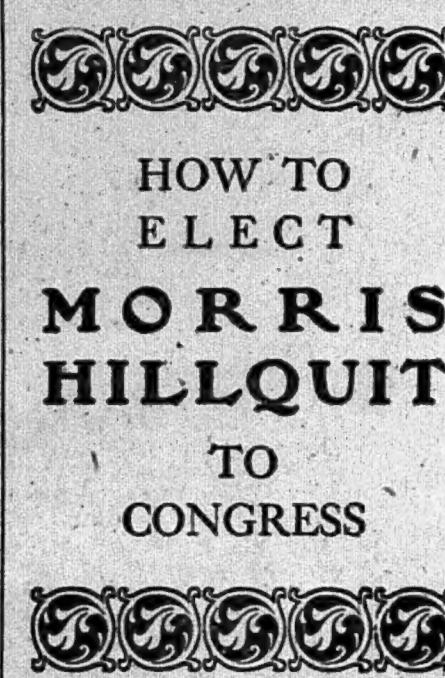
The anthracite mine law of Pennsylvania was enacted early in 1870 as a result of the calamity in the Avondale mine in the month of September, 1869, by which 197 persons lost their lives through inhaling the smoke and fumes from a burning breaker, says the report. This breaker was built immediately above the shaft, and the mine had no second opening or escape shaft. Before the year 1870 there were no official records kept of the accidents in and about the mines, although accidents were of frequent occurrence and disastrous both to life and property. In proportion to the small number of employees and the small number of mines in operation at that time, the fatalities were very numerous. The act of 1870 was amended in 1885, and again in 1891, but notwithstanding the legislative endeavor to give greater protection to the workers in and about the mines, the number of accidents has constantly increased.

During the period 1870 to 1879 the anthracite counties were divided into six inspection districts, with six inspectors. The production of coal in 1870, the tenth year of operation under the act of 1870, was 27,711,250 tons; the number of fatal accidents in and about the mines was 262. These figures show that for each life lost 105,768 tons of coal were produced, and 3.81 persons killed for each thousand employed. Between 1879 and 1889 an additional inspector was appointed, making the number seven. The production of coal in 1889, the last year of the second decade, was 38,973,050 tons; the number of fatal accidents in and about the mines was 397, showing that for each life lost 98,171 tons were produced, and 3.32 persons killed for each thousand employed. In 1890, the last year of the third decade, another inspector was added, making the number eight, an addition of two in thirty years. In 1890 the production was 54,934,224 tons; the number of fatal accidents in and about the mines was 461, showing that for each life lost 117,211 tons were produced, and 3.28 persons killed for each thousand employed.

There was a third set, the gudgeons, for whose sake the sham fight was gone through every year. They fought on the side of the first set, and glowered at, and were themselves glowered at, by the second set. The "Socialist," alias gudgeon, delegates had introduced a resolution, THE resolution. They waited with past tense nerves and with their passions high wrought, and their trousers turned up for its appearance. It came, it saw—it went again, and nobody was the wiser. When it got the floor, it almost invariably got the table also, but between times there was room enough for those loud and talky debates that mean so much to those who do not understand, and so little to those who do. The enemies of the resolution, in a spirit of zeal and good fellowship, had seen to it that there was no miscarriage in its introduction.

Then commenced the battle royal. The two first sets of men lined up on each side determined to discuss that resolution if it took a whole week at \$6 a day, expenses to be paid by their constituents. There were many hard blows given and taken, and there were many many blowers who gave them. It was so strange and weird that contestants should all have the same object. Of these first two sets; those who supported the resolution did so in order to defeat it; those who opposed it, did so in order to do the same.

Between the two there was a weak puny handful of men, that third set, the gudgeons, who believed that the fight was in earnest—and so it was. It was carried on for the sake of that handful of men. It was carried on so that they might return home and say: "Behold



You Can Vote For MORRIS HILLQUIT In the Following Way:

1) If you want to vote the straight Socialist Ticket, make your cross in the circle under the emblem of the Arm and Torch, in the third column of the ballot, the ticket of the Socialist Party. A straight vote for the Socialist Party is also a vote for MORRIS HILLQUIT.

2) If you want to vote for HEARST and HILLQUIT, make a cross in the circle of the Democratic Party column or the column of the Independence League, and also make a cross in the square in front of the name of MORRIS HILLQUIT on the Socialist Ticket, third column of the ballot.

3) If you want to vote for HUGHES and HILLQUIT, make a cross in the circle

of the Republican Party column, and also make a cross in the square in front of the name of MORRIS HILLQUIT on the Socialist Ticket, third column of the ballot.

Make your cross with black pencil only—bring your own pencil and make sure that it is black lead—draw your lines fully within the circle and square.

Make your lines clear and distinct and don't go over any line twice. Last but not least,

Vote for MORRIS HILLQUIT

THE PROFESSIONAL LEAGUE
of the 9th Congressional District
Headquarters: 202 Clinton Street

Mark Your Ballot Thus:

X FOR CONGRESS
MORRIS HILLQUIT

You will find his name
in the Third column
of the Ballot!

Additional instructions will be cheerfully given at the headquarters of the League at all hours.

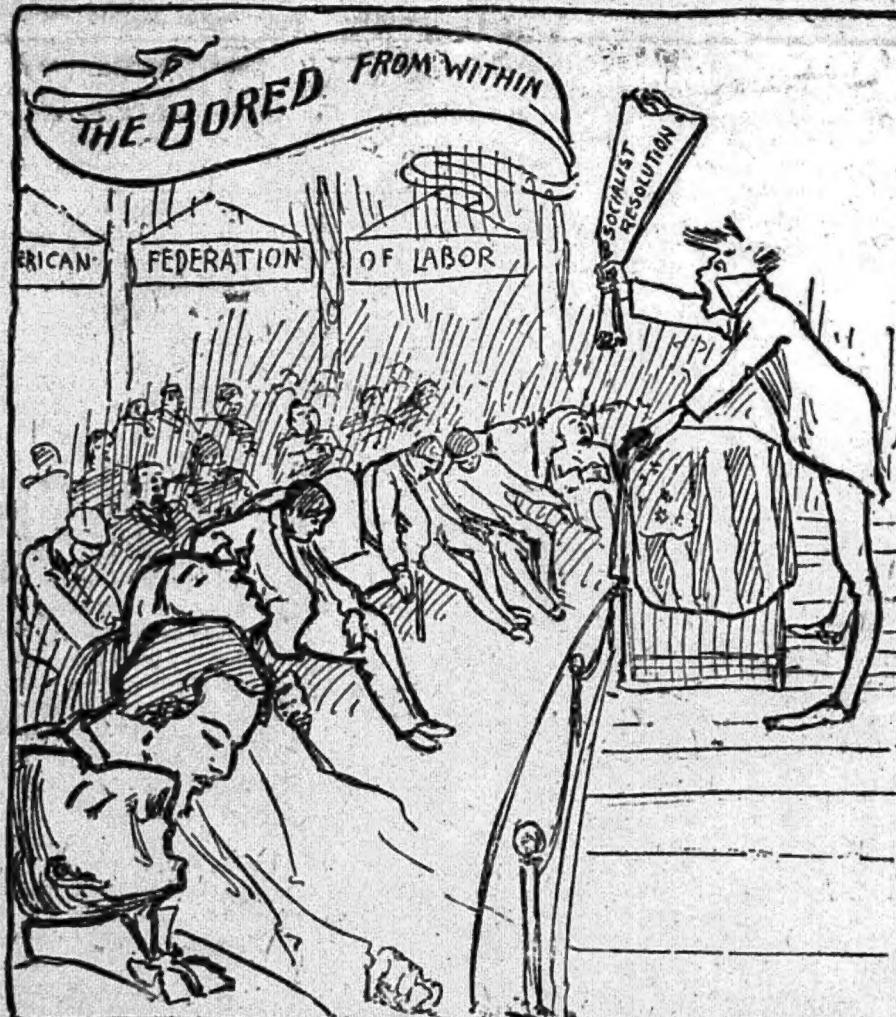
THE ABOVE IS A PHOTO-REPRODUCTION OF THE FOUR FACES OF THE CARD, ISSUED BY "THE PROFESSIONAL LEAGUE," A BODY COMPOSED OF MEMBERS OF THE SO-CALLED SOCIALIST PARTY AS WELL AS NON-SOCIALISTS, AND PEDDLED IN THE NINTH CONGRESS DISTRICT BY THE MANAGERS AND RUNNERS OF MR. HILLQUIT'S CAMPAIGN, WITH THE KNOWLEDGE AND CONSENT OF THE GENTLEMAN HIMSELF. SINCE THE EXPOSURE BY THE PEOPLE OF THIS DISGRACEFUL ACT THE DEMAND UPON THIS OFFICE FOR COPIES OF THESE CARDS, FROM THE CITY AND FROM OUTSIDE THE CITY AS FAR WEST AS LOS ANGELES, CAL., DENVER, COLO., SEATTLE, WASH., AND BUTTE, MONT., FROM AS FAR NORTH AS BARRE, VT., AND SKOWHEGAN, ME., AND FROM AS FAR SOUTH AS DALLAS, TEX., AND NEW ORLEANS, LA., HAS BEEN SUCH THAT THE SUPPLY ON HAND WAS SOON EXHAUSTED. AS THE MALEFACTORS, SO SOON AS EXPOSED BY THE PEOPLE, HASTENED TO DESTROY ALL THEY COULD THE INCRIMINATING EVIDENCE OF THE POLITICAL CORRUPTION REFLECTED BY THEIR CIVIC FEDERATIONIZED A. F. OF L. AFFILIATIONS, AND NO FURTHER COPIES COULD BE SECURED OF THE CARDS, THE COPY PRESERVED IN THE ARCHIVES OF THIS OFFICE IS HERE REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY.

cases out of 1,000, are, however pomposly solemnized, worse than "trial" but essentially nominal. Witness the fact of the luxurious houses of prostitution, which, like banks, rise and flourish contiguous to capitalist residential quarters—to say nothing of the constant recurrence of "death by appendicitis," as a result of the wrathful encounters of irate husbands with some "trial marriage."

The General Executive Board of the I. W. W. having issued the amendments to the constitution to all the locals, the W. F. M. locals included, Mr. James Kirwan, acting Secretary-Treasurer of the W. F. M., raised objection on the ground that "the constitution of the I. W. W. provides that all departments shall have complete industrial authority in their respective internal affairs." If matters appertaining to the constitution of the general organization are part of the exclusively "internal affairs" of any division, and the division's officers may refuse forwarding such matter from the general headquarters to the locals on the ground of "autonomy," then may we expect to hear Mr. Kirwan justify on the same ground of "autonomy in internal affairs" his acknowledging receipt of only \$8,000 when in fact he received \$9,000 for the Defense Fund.

The announcement is made of "large reductions" of the force of the Pennsylvania Railroad. If read closely and to the end, there will be no reduction. It will be noticed that most of the men discharged "have been with the company from twenty to twenty-five years." This indicates, not a reduction of forces, but a reduction of risks in the insurance establishment of the company which the company compels the men to join. After an employee has served twenty or twenty-five years he draws near the time when he may need the benefit of the insurance. As fast as that time approaches the railroad companies sack the men. That's all there is in the "reduction of forces." Younger men will be engaged, they will have to join the "insurance," and will, in turn, be discharged as soon as they begin to look as if they might need the insurance. "Reduction of forces" is a railroad term which means filling the coffers of the company with "insurance dues" and protecting the coffers against having to pay out anything.

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THE BORED FROM WITHIN

ECHOES FROM MINNEAPOLIS

(The below article was first published in these columns on December 16, 1900. It was that year entitled "Echoes from Louisville, Ky." The article was a pictorial synopsis of the "Debate on Socialism" that took place at the Louisville convention of the A. F. of L. of that year. That synopsis portrayed so graphically, philosophically and lucidly, not the "Debate" of that year only, but also the previous nine periodically recurring "Debates on Socialism" in the annual convention of the A. F. of L.; in fact, it was such a graphic photograph of the downright farcical principle which underlies these A. F. of L. "Debates on Socialism," and that is bound to continue to underlie them so long as the A. F. of L. continues to exist, that it has since been reproduced in these columns from year to year, headed by the above cartoon, and with the promise and forecast that it will continue to appear in these col-

umns from year to year until the day shall have come when—emancipated by Socialist Labor Party consistent and persistent teaching from the intellectual thralldom that to-day holds the bulk of the toilers under the yoke of the Labor fakir, the Labor-Lieutenant of the capitalist class—the working class of the land shall have risen in their might and overthrown for all time the scabby crew of freaks and frauds that annually meets to "debate" Socialism at these A. F. of L. conventions, that is, at these annual Auction Sales of Labor. The below synopsis was, accordingly, republished in 1901 under the title "Echoes from Scranton," in 1902 under the title "Echoes from New Orleans," in 1903 under the title "Echoes from Boston," in 1904 under the title "Echoes from Frisco," in 1905 under the title "Echoes from Pittsburgh." In obedience to the promise made in 1900, and in keeping with the facts,

which every intelligent man, if honest, and every honest man, if intelligent, knew would substantially recur, the synopsis is again reproduced this year and with the same promise and forecast for the future, under the title "Echoes from Minneapolis," where the A. F. of L. convention met this fall.)

The undaunted dozen threw themselves valiantly into the fray for Socialism at the American Federation of Labor convention. The fray was partly on the floor of the convention hall, partly in the brains of some of the contestants, but mostly on the reputations of those who fought the good fight. There were in appearance only two sets of contestants. In fact there were three.

There were, in the first place, the stalwarts who never blanched in the face of the most terrible wrong, when they did it themselves, and who never

retarded unless somebody said something after their first set up. They were the solid phalanx, the "staunch defenders of Socialism" at every convention of the American Federation of Labor, but whose Socialism was afflicted with a strong taint of Republicanism or Democracy as soon as it was over. This did not matter, because they were Socialists again as soon as another convention came. That was the first set.

On the other side were the men who "opposed" Socialism, and would be terribly offended if it did not make its appearance. For this reason it was always slated to appear, and that it might give offense to none it appeared in such disguise that those to whom it was most dear would never recognize it. It had been the center of many a stirring fight, and then its mangled remains were taken out and placed in cold storage for future reference. That was the second set.

There was a third set, the gudgeons, for whose sake the sham fight was gone through every year. They fought on the side of the first set, and glowered at, and were themselves glowered at, by the second set. The "Socialist," alias gudgeon, delegates had introduced a resolution, THE resolution. They waited with past tense nerves and with their passions high wrought, and their trousers turned up for its appearance. It came, it saw—it went again, and nobody was the wiser.

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(Continued on page six.)

(Continued on page six.)

AS TO POLITICS

BY JOHN SANDREN, SAN FRANCISCO.

The most important issue confronting the working-class to-day is the question of the proper method, the proper tactics, to adopt in order to attain the aim upon which even the most hostile factions agree, namely the overthrow of the Capitalist system. A discussion of this kind leads us immediately to the question: shall it be accomplished through political organization, or through economic organization, or through both. It is imperative that this question should be openly, honestly, and widely discussed, in order to arrive at a solid basis upon which all workingmen may unite, it is imperative that the cloudiness and uncertainty which now divides revolutionary workingmen and frustrates in part their best energies and efforts, should be dispelled. Having very decided opinions on the subject, I beg leave to submit my views, hoping they will be received in the same good faith as they are given, with out prejudice or rancor, solely with the aim of benefiting the working-class movement.

The first preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World says "that the workers must come together on the political, as well as the industrial field and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization without affiliation with any political party." The second convention of the I. W. W., held this year, adopted an amendment to this clause to the effect that the I. W. W. does not wish to endorse or to be endorsed by any political party, which amendment will no doubt be adopted by referendum vote. The amendment does not materially change the original clause. This clause declaring for political unity, but at the same time striking a *noli-me-tangere*, don't-touch-me attitude to all political parties, has been, is, and will be subject to an endless variety of interpretations. A document like the preamble should be positive in its statements, not negative. It should outline definite, absolutely definite, policy, which could leave no room for essential disagreement. Between those who endorse its program at least. Its weakness on this point lies in enumerating two things out of the thousand and one things which it does not want, namely, it does not want to endorse any political party and it does not want to be endorsed by a political party.

Subtract 5 from 55 and you have 47 per cent. as against the 45 per cent. of the other class. Your majority is dwindling dangerously already.

Now we come to the negroes included in the 35 per cent. They number about 10 per cent. of the population. Most negroes being wage workers about 7 per cent. of them are included in the 55 per cent. Of these approximately 5 per cent. are disfranchised directly.

Subtract 5 per cent. from 47 per cent. and you have 42 per cent. as against the 45 per cent. of the other class. Now where is your majority? You are already in the minority, and I have already proven my statement that you do not out number the other class at the ballot box.

But in addition to these large groups who have no voice in the nation's affairs we have an immense number of citizens, who are counted in the 35 per cent., who lose their vote through poll tax, property, and residence qualifications and through the nature of their occupation. About 200,000 seafaring men can not vote. Hundreds of thousands of workers, say over a million, who work in railroad construction, in the woods, or drift from Manitoba to Louisiana with the harvest season, or between the different crops in California and the Northwest, or from mining camp to mining camp or from one industrial town to another, are disfranchised. It is safe to deduct 5 per cent. more from the 55 per cent. Deducting 5 per cent. from 42 per cent. we get 37 per cent. as opposed to the 48 per cent. of the other class. You are now 8 per cent. behind, which leaves a generous margin to cover any errors made in this argument. That the figures will not stand essentially different in 1910 or 1920, counting by per cent., is also safe to assume. It may be said with some truth that since 1880 the working class has been largely swelled by accessions from a dying middle class, and that nearly a million wage workers (largely disfranchised) come to this country every year, and that the working class as a consequence is now more than 55 per cent. of the population. But as stated above the figures were for 1870, 52.81 per cent., for 1880, 53.91 per cent., for 1890, 48 per cent. If the pendulum has swung the other way since 1880, it is still hardly probable that it has swung far enough to give the working majority at the ballot box. It is up to my critics to prove that it has, by quoting later, authentic statistics.

It is being asserted by the adherents of a revolution at the ballot box, that the working class outnumbers the other class as voters (some enthusiasts say "as 10 to 1"). If this statement is true, it would be theoretically possible to vote capitalism out of existence, provided nearly all workingmen could be made to vote solidly for revolution, and provided the class in power would count their vote, and provided the ruling class would abide by their vote, and provided that an economic organization is in existence to "back up" the vote, if the ruling class does not abide by it. But in the final analysis this contention is based upon the statement that the workers are a MAJORITY OF THE VOTERS. The contention stands or falls with the question whether the workers are in a majority at the ballot box or not. Thus no body can disagree with me, except those who depend for political success upon the votes of people who do not belong to the working class.

The writer maintains that the working class is NOT in a majority at the ballot box, which he will proceed to prove in the following simple manner, by the aid of statistics.

According to United States' statistics, as summed up in Socialist Almanac, for 1870, the working class was in 1870,

generous. I will grant, for the sake of argument that we do outnumber the ruling class at the ballot box.

Can we, then, judging by past and present success, entertain the hope of gathering, in any reasonable time, that problematical working class majority upon one program, under one revolutionary banner. Probably not. The ruling class holds the strings of the bread and butter of millions of slaves so tightly that they can not vote for revolution. Furthermore the ruling class controls the schools and poisons the young minds of the children. It owns the press and controls the minds of the full-grown. It controls the pulpit, and there pollutes the mind of child and man. What becomes of your working class majority before these facts?

Again, granting for the sake of argument, that we now outnumber the master class at the ballot box, is there any reasonable justification for hoping that the master class will cease to impose new restrictions upon the right to vote, when that has been their course for the last ten years, as witness Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and other states?

Or is there any guarantee whatsoever that our ruling class will not resort to gerrymandering or election geometry, that is, redistributing of districts and representation as has been done in Germany, Sweden and other countries, in order to curtail the effect of a working class vote.

Granting again, that we not only outnumber the ruling class, but have actually succeeded in getting a majority vote, what hope is there that they will not count us out, as is being done in every election, not only against workingmen's parties but between the masters themselves? What would it matter if we had the vote "backed up" of this minority, we would be "illegal" in the eyes of the ruling class anyhow, as long as they are in power.

Having granted so many impossible things, for the sake of argument, let us grant one more. Let us assume that a revolutionary political party carries a national election, and is allowed to take possession of all offices from President down. What will be the result?

As has so frequently been demonstrated, the day of our political victory would be our political funeral. The function of government is to make and enforce laws for the running of the capitalist system and to safe-guard it against all comers. Or in other words, the sole purpose and function of government is to regulate the relations springing from the private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and everything connected therewith. But the new form of society, which we are preparing for, does not recognize this private ownership, it proposes to recognize production and distribution on collective lines, a function which cannot possibly be filled by politicians, by a President, a Secretary of War, a Secretary of the Navy, a House of Representatives, a Senate, a Custom House Department, an Internal Revenue Department, etc. Like Shakespeare's Moor, the politicians would find their occupation gone. There would be positively nothing for them to do, unless they were to continue to run society on capitalist lines, the very thing they were supposedly elected to discontinue.

Neither can it reasonably be suggested that these men, thus elected, should instantly sit down and reorganize society on co-operative lines. Society may be REFORMED by decree and resolution, but a COMPLETE ORGANIC CHANGE, a revolution, as we contemplate, must begin at the bottom, is a matter of evolution within the constituent parts of the organism itself, a building of cell upon cell until the organism is completed. The so-called political organization does not occupy itself with this task. This task is left to the economic organization such as the I. W. W. which is even now grouping and arranging the individual human units as cells in the future organism of society. Such an organization as the I. W. W. will, when the proper time comes, pass society over from private to collective ownership with no more jar, than when a railroad train, after crossing a steel-bridge, glides over the narrow slit which separates the bridge from terra firma, nor matter what its struggle may be before it reaches that point. And such an organization, instead of having to adjudicate on the day of victory, reaches first then its perfection, and becomes the permanent form of the new society.

Of course I realize that little, if any, objection will be made to this manner of stating the function of the economic organization. The objection I anticipate is that we need the political movement as an auxiliary at least, in the every day battle with the master class. Against this objection I maintain, and will try to prove, that the political propaganda far from being needed as an auxiliary for

(Continued on page 5.)

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY TRAUTMANN

TO THE DELEGATES ASSEMBLED IN CONVENTION, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, SEPT 17, 1906.

(Continued.)

Growth of the Organization.

Not for the purpose of showing large numbers is this report made to the delegates to this convention. But those now organized under the I. W. W., comparatively taken, only a few in the army of millions still unorganized, represent to-day the most enlightened, the most vigilant, the most aggressive and the only constructive force at work and in the battle of labor against the oppressors. Without their activity even our opponents of to-day among the members of our class would not receive the consideration at the hands of exploiters which our militant laborers alone have brought for them, as the employers are anxious to thwart off the inevitable by being cunningly lovely to those whom they can hold in their baneful influence and of their pliant tools, the labor fakirs, the criminals, wherever we see them at their dastardly work.

When the first review was made, three weeks after the adjournment of the first convention, it was found, on August 1, 1905, that those brave men of the American Labor Union numbering then 1,100, and approximately 700 in the Metal Department, could not be awed by the denunciations of the opponents in the West, those under cover as friends, often more dangerous than those openly fighting the I. W. W. These 1,800 constituted the only force with which the construction work was begun.

On September 1st the membership had increased to 4,247. The Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance had been enrolled with approximately 1,200 members. Then during September commenced the agitation with literature with volunteer organizers, etc., and at the close of September the records show that the Metal Department paid for 840 members. In other unions directly attached, the membership had reached 4,238, a total of 5,078. November 1st, compilation shows tax paid by the Metal Department on 840 members; others, 4,625; total 5,482. December 1st, Metal Department still paying tax on 840 members; total membership, 7,971. On January 1st the Metal Department, working to get on a substantial foundation, still paid for 840 members; total membership, however, had reached the 6,200 mark. During January no increase could be recorded, for the nefarious work of our opponents had kept many workers away, and at the close of the month a decline to 7,817 was recorded. On March 1st compilation shows that the organization received tax on 1,500 members from the Metal Department. Transportation Department, nil. Tax from unions directly attached, 9,275, making a total membership of 10,775; April 1st shows that the Metal Department is firmly established, paying tax on 3,000 members; others, 10,228, making a total of 13,226. May 1st shows continuous growth; 3,000 in the Metal Department; 195 in the Transportation Department; 13,520 paying dues directly; total, 16,715.

The end of June will show an increase of 3,500 members, bringing the organization up to 21,000 members, the month of July brought an increase of 1,500, and during August, according to reports and taxes paid, about 2,500 new recruits joined the Industrial Workers of the World, bringing the organization up to 25,000 members, according to taxes paid; apart from those, engaged in strikes, and those, who are members of new unions chartered, who will not pay dues before next month.

These figures do not include the Mining Department, which is paying taxes on 22,000 members. However, if the full strength of the organization is to be measured, it may be stated that the Industrial Workers of the World comprise at present 60,000 members in department and local unions.

Industrial councils are organized, although not yet functioning everywhere with a dispatch and promptness, as would be the case if the importance of these bodies be recognized, in the following places:

New York City; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Flat River, Mo.; Cincinnati, O.; Paterson, N. J. In process of formation: Industrial Council of Cleveland, Arizona District Ind. Council, Seattle, Wash., Industrial Council, Toronto, Can., Industrial Council.

In this connection it is perhaps worthy of note, that the Metal and Machinery Department is also issuing Industrial Council charters to such central bodies, as consist of unions composed of wage earners employed in those industries. This convention will have to determine whether such is in accord with the basic structural rules of the I. W. W.

Structure of Industrial Unionism.

Although the first convention of the Industrial Workers of the World in an elaborate display of words by many

delegates, has formulated the plans upon which the Industrial Workers of the World were to be organized, and has laid a foundation, yet there are apparently so many divergent opinions on the subject, that it is absolutely necessary to readjust and improve upon the foundation, and the convention should place itself on record on this important point, what in reality comprises an industrial union, or a unit thereof. Taking the structure of capitalist society as an example, and also the United States census report, we find the industries of this country subdivided according, and grouped by departments, and industries of departments. The employees of the various industries are not grouped according to their crafts, but according to their industrial occupation. It follows, therefore, that the smallest unit of an industrial union comprises the employees in one industrial plant, organized irrespective of the machine at which employed, and irrespective of the place at which exploited for the profit of the masters, and that all employees be merged together into one union of employees of that respective plant, whether large or small. Likewise should all the employees of industrial corporations, no matter where, and at what place employed, be members in that respective department of wage-earners if already organized. Taking for illustration, the Mining Department: It should embrace within its fold not only the metalliferous, the coal and the salt miners, all the employees in the oil and gas fields and the various plants connected with that industry, but also the employees in oil and gas refineries, the teamsters and distributors of oil, and any other mining products in the large or small industrial centers. They all should belong to the same department in which the workers in the mines, or in the oil fields, are organized.

This should form the basis and foundation, and when upon this structure will be erected it will be lasting, and permanent, and jurisdiction fights as to what department certain employees do belong would disappear.

But while this is the basis and the prospective structure of an industrial union, yet we must reckon with conditions, and consider the fact that the labor movement is passing through a transitory stage, and that it is well nigh impossible to organize the wage-earners in their entirety in one union, except the preparatory work in done by a few, and the knowledge of industrial unionism disseminated among those who are to-day still unorganized, or divided into the various craft unions, often against their own will. It became, therefore, necessary to organize unions apparently on craft union lines, and objections have been raised against such mode of procedure, or apparent compromise with an *anti*-union conception. As a safeguard against the possible drifting of such unions into permanent craft organizations, it should be understood, and made mandatory, that as soon as a union of employees in any given industry is formed all those in such craft unions must transfer to the respective industrial body, and become active in the affairs of said industrial union. But all recruiting craft unions should be chartered directly from the general administration, so that constant control can be kept over the affairs of such organizations, and the proper alignment be directed as soon as such appears to be opportune and necessary.

Industrial Councils.

If it is the final object of the Industrial Workers of the World to prepare the government for the co-operative commonwealth, then, likewise, should provisions be made to organize the agency, through which the administration of the ideal city. As a man of scientific training—a successful New Orleans physician—the author has built upon the solid foundations of medical science, and that vein is perhaps the most typical, as it probably is the most pleasing and instructive to strike and follow in the book.—New York Daily People.

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In 1896 24,191
In 1900 24,172

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What is weak must lie;
The lion needs but roar to guard his
young. —TENNYSON.

GOOD FOR THE JAP!

Out, at last, is the secret of the opposition that is rising on the Pacific Slope to the "Yellow Peril" of the Japanese. In coming out the secret covers the capitalist class, including its A. F. of L. lieutenants, with disgrace as a hypocrite class; wrested the temples of the Jap workingman with laurels; and holds him up to the American workingman as an example worthy of emulation.

The California State Bureau of Labor, in a report recently published, and not intended to flatter the Japs but to furnish justification for maltreating them, contains this passage:

"It is generally conceded that the Jap is merciless when he has his employer at a disadvantage; that he will work cheaply until all competition is eliminated, and then strike for higher wages, totally disregarding any agreement or contract."

These words should be graven in letters of gold. Being the testimony of a few, its weight as evidence is prime.

Hitherto the myth was that the Jap was "cheap labor," and that it was "in the interest of Labor" to keep out the Jap. It is not wise alone that brings the truth from the bottom of the heart to the surface of the lips. Disaster does as much, witness the damaging confession made by the California Labor Bureau. Upon no less an authority than that capitalist department of the Government of California, its Labor Bureau, the fact is now patentized that the Jap is the champion of higher wages, still higher and higher still, eye that he, of all races, is the champion of the Social Revolution in America. It were silly to reason that the Jap would keep down the wages of others and raise his own only. If the only way for him to receive more than the pitance that his fellow wage slaves of other nationalities seem willing to abide by, is first to undersell them, and then "mercilessly" to demand higher and higher wages from the employer, he certainly can not be blamed for first rendering his fellow wage slaves impotent for harm to their own class. Obvious, however, is the fact that if the wage slaves of other nationalities were willing to look upon the employer in the light that the Jap workingman does, and also be "merciless" "contract" or no "contract," there would be no need of first underselling these. Obviously, the Jap is not humbugged by the swindle of "contracts." He knows that there is no contract binding upon the capitalist; he knows that "contracts" are but shifts to cheat the workingman; he has no reverence for the cheat; he simply submits to force, temporarily, and when he has the force his working class instincts assert themselves. Obviously, the conduct of the Jap is an example which the Capitalist Class alone need dread. The successfully "merciless" Jap can not choose but set the pace to his fellow wage slaves of other nationalities—emancipate them from the thrall of superstitious awe to the capitalist cheat of "contracts," and render them as "merciless" towards the capitalist as the capitalist is towards them. At the further end of that line looms the Social Revolution. It is the Capitalist Class that dreads the Jap; the cry of "cheap Labor," raised by the capitalist, is of a piece with his cry against taxation—cries to enable him to swindle the Working Class into fighting his battles.

The question comes. Who spoke through the tube of the A. F. of L. Convention, held in San Francisco in 1904, when the Japs were resolved against? The obvious answer to the question suggests this other. Can there be any doubt that the A. F. of L. is a spokesman of and the bulwark for capitalism?

It was the Jap that heralded the Revolution in Russia. If not heralding the Revolution in America also, the Industrial Workers of the World is doing that, the Jap in America approves himself a veteran for the ranks of the A. F. of L.

Good for the Jap!

THE HORSE SHOW.

It is called the Horse Show, the annual exhibition of blooded horses, now going on in Madison Square Garden, together with the exhibition of "blooded" horse-flesh-loving society women in gorgeous costumes. Nevertheless to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear, the show deserves some other name—some name to denote the putrid flower on the topmost branch of the putrid tree of Capitalist Society—some name to indicate the reckless waste of wealth, produced by Labor but wallowed in by Labor's plunderers while Labor, father, mother and children, pine in misery—some name to parallel, in our days, the sight and thought of Nero of old fiddling at the expense of Rome burning. While awaiting for the name of the thing to be given to it by some sociologic god-father, the thing itself should be described.

The "horse-show costume" of Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, for instance, is given in the papers as "mauve chiffon broadcloth, with deep pointed girdle of mauve velvet; the coat Directors style, with rosettes of velvet; a large mauve felt hat, with bird of paradise and folds of mauve and yellow chiffon; boa and muff of silver fox fur." This is ladies' tailoring terminology. In order to understand the sociologic bearing of such a costume, the ladies' tailoring language, that the despatches describe the costume in, should be translated into economic language. This is done by the simple algebraic formula of reducing the items of the costume to the common denominator of dollars and cents, and then translating the several dollars-and-cents items into the necessities of life in the homes of the Working Class. The description of Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt's "horse show costume" reads, accordingly, as follows:

"Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt was robed in 50,000 loaves of bread, held around the girdle by 657 workingmen's little children's shoes; the coat was 40,000 bowls of vegetable soup, with 200 bushels of potatoes in rosettes; on her head she wore 230 working-women's calico dresses surmounted by 2,666 workingmen's shoddy stockings and folds of 2,000 pounds of 'chuck meat'; boa and muff of 1,200 scutts of coal."

"The not the "Horse Show," that's now on exhibition in Madison Square Garden. What's there on silent-loud exhibition is the deep suffering of the Working Class.

RANK TREASON.

There are plutocratic papers, the New York "Press" among the lot, who feel too sore at the demonstration of the late election to affect to derive any comfort from the "defeat" of Hearst, or from the fresh blackguardism that Croker has indulged in against Hearst since election. Sore to the quick, the "Press" raises the note of warning, and it lectures its Republican party in particular, its class in general. The lecture is naive in its truthfulness and the supposition that it can be taken to heart by those to whom it is addressed. The "Press" says—

"There must be no more Standard Oil direction of legislation"—What! Standard Oil has come to mean the capitalist class. Hardly a capitalist interest but is represented in Standard Oil—railroads, mines, banks, insurance, factories. Are they to stop directing legislation? If they do who is to direct? The only interests left are the Working Class. Is the Working Class to direct legislation?—Treason!

Again—

"No more Transit Trust theft of Mayoralty elections"—What! Surely the "Press" can not mean that mayoralty election thefts are to discontinue, but gubernatorial, Presidential, Congressional and other political offices theft are to continue unabated. Surely the "Press" must mean that all such thefts must be ended. What? What's to become of the capitalist class if it discontinues to steal elections? If it does, the Working Class would be in possession.—Treason!

Again—

"No more Gas Monopoly annulment of statutes and of court judgments"—What! If Plutocracy obeys its own laws what's to keep them from landing in jail, every mother's son and daughter of them?—Treason!

Again—

"No more corporation dummies in public office"—What! What but corporation dummies are all the capitalist politicians in office, from the President down? Are they, the political masks of the "Pillars of Law and Order," to be kept out of office?—Treason!

The "Press" is guilty of rank treason.

AMENDMENT VII.

This, the last of the amendments of special importance adopted by the recent I. W. W. convention, will be found as the 23rd in the Second Bulletin of The Industrial Worker. It is a new paragraph and provides "No member

of the I. W. W. shall be an officer in a pure and simple trade Union."

What a "pure and simple trade Union" is, though often explained, will bear repetition.

A "pure and simple trade Union" is an economic organization of workingmen constructed by the plumbum of the theory that the working class and the employing class are peers. As a consequence of so absurd a principle the putrid flower on the topmost branch of the putrid tree of Capitalist Society—some name to indicate the reckless waste of wealth, produced by Labor but wallowed in by Labor's plunderers while Labor, father, mother and children, pine in misery—some name to parallel, in our days, the sight and thought of Nero of old fiddling at the expense of Rome burning.

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Industrial Unionism holds that the welfare of capitalism spells the doom of freedom, the welfare of the working class spells the doom of capitalism. Industrial Unionism holds that the identity of interests prevails, only among the workers, and not among the workers and their plunderers. In short Industrial Unionism rears its structure by the plummet of the Class War.

Two such organizations are irreconcilable. There is no middle ground between them. A patching up is impossible; there is no room for log-rolling or dickerling. Due to the very intimacy of views between capitalism and pure and simple Unionism, the pure and simple Union often is a portal through which the workingman is forced to pass before he is admitted by the employer to enter the shop and earn his living. Recognizing this fact the I. W. W. not only recognizes the card of a workingman in a craft Union, but gladly accepts craft Union members to membership in its own ranks. One thing, however, is to accept a craft Union member, a wage slave, who is compelled to pay blackmail to the capitalist outpost of craft Unionism, and another is to accept as a member an officer or beneficiary of such a capitalist outpost. In the former case, the I. W. W. might well open its doors; it opens them to every victim of capitalism; in the latter case, to accept such a member would be to open its doors to one who is a beneficiary, perchance, if not 10 to 1, a "labor lieutenant" of the capitalist. In the face of these the convention shut the doors of the organization. The amendment excludes admission to officers of craft Unions, and it cancels the membership of any who becomes such an officer.

This provision is intended to minimize—wholly abolish is impossible—the danger of capitalist influences worming themselves into the camp of the Working Class. Like all the other decisions of the convention Amendment VII. is the fruit of ripe experience.

Being asked whether he was ambitious to become a financial sovereign, Edward H. Harriman, who, through his recent mastering of the Illinois Central, has become the Emperor of a vast empire of 29,000 miles of railroad, valued at more than \$2,000,000,000, the gentleman promptly, and probably truthfully, made answer: "I'd give it all up to-morrow, IF I COULD." There are volumes in that "if I could." It means that it takes a hundred thousand dollars to buttress up fifty thousand; a million to buttress up that hundred thousand; a billion to buttress up that million—and so on. It means that the law of capitalism lashes its favorites ruthlessly onward on a mad, delirious career which compels them to break their own necks. It means, therefore, and above all, that the hecatomb of the Working Class is inevitable while capitalism lasts.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

AS TO POLITICS.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found, under the above head, an article from an esteemed San Francisco correspondent, John Sandgren. The article falls within the general province of the burning question of Unionism, with a special eye to political activity, as its title indicates. The writer plants himself upon the industrial form of organization, or the I. W. W., as essential to the emancipation of the working class, and proceeds to present a chain of reasoning from which he concludes that the political movement is worthless, harmful and should be discarded, and he calls upon the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party to "break up camp," and to "turn over their funds and institutions" to the I. W. W. Finally, the writer makes an earnest appeal for the serious consideration of his arguments, and invites discussion thereupon.

The writer's premises are in the main wrong, but not even logical, his own premises being defective. Nevertheless, the article is timely. Due to its timeliness, seeing that a perceptible anti-political sentiment has latterly broken out in several quarters, the article is published. Moreover, in honor to the good spirit which prompts the article, and for the purpose of systematizing the discussion which it invites and preventing the same from degenerating, as such discussions unfortunately but too frequently do, into an indefinite rambling that wanders more or less from the conclusion or the premises under consideration, the article will here be divided into its two main component parts, and these dis-

sected.

VI. The Mission of Politics.

The second of the two main component parts of the writer's article is devoted to proving that even if the working class ballot were more numerous than the ballot of the foe, the former would be counted out by the latter; and that, even if it were not counted out, working class political victory would be a Barmecides Feast, in that the Socialist Republic has no use for the political or modern form of government. Both these points have been enlarged upon and proven in detail in De Leon's address on "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World"; they were proved so thoroughly that the pure and simple political Socialists, who felt the cold steel of the argument enter their bourgeois souls, have handled the argument like a hot potato, and confined themselves to vapid slurs about "vagaries," or the more vapid indulgence in "calling names" against the maker of the argument. That argument, however, was made IN SUPPORT of the I. W. W. position regarding the necessity of uniting the working class on the "political as well as upon the industrial field"; the writer of the article under discussion, on the contrary, makes the argument IN OPPOSITION to the I. W. W. position. The opposite application of the identical argument brings out the basic error that underlies Sandgren's reasoning—he confuses POLITICAL AGITATION with the BALLOT. The two are distinct. How completely the vital distinction is missed by those who oppose political action is graphically illustrated by a favorite argument among them, an argument that Sandgren reproduces in beautifully pictorial style when he says that for the working class "to waste their energy on the building up and maintaining of a political organization, which they afterwards have to 'break up,' only to awaken to a realization of its impotence, would be like crossing the river to fill your water-bucket, when you can just as well get your water on this side." This is beginning the question. The very point at issue is whether that economic organization, able "to fill the water-bucket," can at all be brought together without the aid of political agitation; the very point at issue is whether the politics-ignoring economic organization has hitherto accomplished anything of lasting value to the working class at large; or to put it in yet a third and summary form, whether the decline of power with the economic organization is not due to its contradictory posture of "voting" for one thing and "striking" for its opposite. Of course, if such a thing is conceivable as the bringing together of an industrial organization, able "to fill the bucket" without the aid of political agitation, it were folly to waste time, energy and funds in building up and maintaining a political organization. But the thought is visionary. To him in whom such a thought can find lodgment the blood split in Russia during the last sixteen months is blood wasted—and the error is born of the confusion of "political agitation" with the "ballot."

Again, the writer deducts in lump from the voting strength of the working class "about 200,000 seafaring men" as unable to vote; the census for 1900 gives less than one-half that number, only 78,406 as the total for "boatmen and sailors," exclusive of U. S. sailors and marines who are comparatively few, seeing that, together with the soldiers, they number only 43,235 men. Again, the writer overshoots his own mark. He points to the influence, physical and mental, that the ruling class exercises through "the strings of the bread and butter of millions of slaves" which that class "holds tightly," as well as through its schools, press and pulpit, and concludes therefrom that these slaves "cannot vote for revolution." If these influences, which no doubt must be reckoned with, are so absolutely controlling that these wage slaves will be too timid to perform even such a task as voting, a task that the veriest coward could perform with safety, and they must be deduced in lump from the voting strength of the working class, upon what ground can the writer feel justified to enroll those same slaves as reliable material for the revolutionary act of the I. W. W.? If they must be excluded from the former, they cannot for a moment be thought of in the latter.

No doubt deductions must be made from the voting strength of the working class; but the necessary deductions are not the slashing ones made by the writer. So overwhelming is the numerical preponderance of the working class that, all justifiable deductions notwithstanding, it preserves an ample majority at the polls. Moreover, the revolutionary working class ballot may safely count with re-inforcements from the middle and kindred hard-pushed social layers. While corrupt and vicious is all attempt to secure split votes for the revolution from classes that vote the rest of capitalist tickets, legitimate is the attempt to induce hard-pushed middle class elements to tear themselves from their class prejudices and plump their vote for the Revolution—and justified is the expectation that big chunks of that class will hearken the summons.—If the decision for or against politics were to depend exclusively upon the numerical strength of the working class at the polls the decision would have to be for, not against.

The abdication of the feudal over-land lord of Congo, King Leopold, to a set of American capitalists is the latest blow that the single tax theory receives. The "white parasols and elephants mad with pride," which the single tax loves to quote as an illustration of the powers conferred by a deed of land, do not seem to stick to the landlord but, as the Congo affair once more proves, pass naturally to the capital lord. Capital rules to-day not land.

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UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA.

THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am at a loss to comprehend what you Socialists mean by dividing the people into three different classes.

UNCLE SAM—If you would only use your own intelligence, even unaided by Socialist Labor Party literature, you would cease to be at a loss.

B. J.—We have but one kind of people, citizens; all equal before the law; and our free institutions are for the benefit of all.

U. S.—The devil you say?

B. J.—(testily)—That's just what I say.

U. S.—Mention one of those free institutions.

B. J.—I'll mention you a dozen; 1st, The suffrage; 2nd, The right of any one to go into any pursuit he likes; 3rd, Our schools; 4th—

U. S.—That'll do. Let us take up the first. You are a motorman; you told me that last election you did not vote. Did you not want to?

B. J.—I wanted to, but could not get off.

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—I had to work.

U. S.—Why didn't you assert your right of suffrage and vote?

B. J.—And lose my job and starve?

U. S.—(grabs B. J. by the nape of the neck, pulls him to a near pump and holds his head under while he pumps a bucket full of water on B. J.'s head. When B. J. recovered his breath U. S. proceeds)—That's much for equality before the law No. 1. Much good does the written "equality" do you if in practice you can't avail yourself of it!

B. J.—tries to dry his head.

U. S.—Now for No. 2. Do you like standing ten and more hours on the platform of a car, summer and winter, at the starvation wages you complain about?

B. J.—No, I don't like that.

U. S.—Why don't you go into the business of owning your own trolley-line or your own factory and have a good living and "choose your own pursuit," as you claim everyone here can do?

B. J.—I haven't the capital to do that.

U. S.—(pulls B. J. again under the pump and gives his

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CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BEING THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

JEREMIAS DENIES AND IS ANSWERED.

New York, Nov. 13th, 1906.
Editor of the Daily People.

Dear Sir:
My attention is called to a letter recently published in your paper over the signature "Cigarmakers' Union No. 90," which claims to state certain facts of a transaction I had sometime ago with the office of Mr. Morris Hillquit. The writer of the letter relates that I had retained Mr. Hillquit to collect for me a sum of \$60 left by my deceased wife, and that Mr. Hillquit collecting said sum, gave me \$25 out of it, and retained the balance of \$25 for his services. The writer of the letter also claims that I was entitled to free services from Mr. Hillquit, in view of the fact that he was counsel for the Labor Secretariat to which Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, of which I was a member, belonged.

In justice to Mr. Hillquit, permit me to say that all these statements are untrue.

My wife, upon her death, left certain savings, bank deposits amounting to about \$750, and I retained Mr. Hillquit's firm to procure for me Letters of Administration without which I could not draw the money. This matter had nothing to do with the Labor Secretariat, as the latter is only organized for the purpose of taking up cases arising from the relation of employer and employee, and accident-cases. Mr. Hillquit procured for me Letters of Administration, and enabled me to draw \$750 from the bank. The services involved the drawing of a petition and a bond, attendance at the office of the Surrogate's Court, the procuring from the State Comptroller, a waiver of the personal tax, and establishing my identity in the bank, and under the circumstances I consider the fee charged by Mr. Hillquit's firm, \$25, very reasonable. Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 withdrew from the Labor Secretariat for the reason that it found that its members did not stand in need of legal services, and by no means on account of any improper acts on the part of the Secretariat's counsel.

I hope you will publish this letter in your paper as you published the letter signed "Cigarmakers' Union No. 90."

Yours very truly,
Herman Jeremias.

H. J. B.
Florence, Colo., November 17.

only cases "between employer and employee" as they want to interpret now, and as the union had to pay a monthly PER CAPITA TAX for all members (Jeremias included), he had a RIGHT to demand FREE LEGAL SERVICES in his case of DISTRESS, as we were promised, and not to make a cinch for a private lawyer's firm as Hillquit and Goldfogel did under false pretense. That Jeremias himself believed he was entitled to free services is shown by his having lodged a complaint in the union against Hillquit.

The Bank account of \$750 instead of \$60, as I mentioned in my letter, is something new, \$60 was the sum mentioned in the debate when the referendum came up, and I have given the same as I got it—whether it is correct or not it does not matter one way or the other; the amount of importance in this controversy is the \$25 plucked merely for fee.

Finally Jeremias should be excused for having signed the document. I should be compelled to do the same in his place, knowing that sooner or later he would be made to suffer for it if he refused, and that is also the cause that I am compelled to suppress my name and sign myself.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 90.
New York, November 21.

ANENT THE SINCLAIR COLONY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—That scandal in connection with Upton Sinclair's colony didn't surprise me in the least. I knew that a bad break on the part of the gentleman named was only a question of time when, in reading his article in the "Cosmopolitan" on "What Life Means to Me!" I noted that he with becoming modesty, elected himself to leadership in the Revolution. Were a believer, I would say: "Thank God for th I. W. W!" if nothing else has been accomplished, it has brought the labor movement back to earth with a bump that has jarred the truth out of some of the would-be "Captains" in the fight. No wonder they yell. I would too, if convicted of attempting to force myself into leadership of a movement which I didn't understand. Leaders we must have but they must be appointed from below, on the basis of merit, not self appointed from above, on the basis of egoism.

H. J. B.
Florence, Colo., November 17.

ROOT'S ADDRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I read with a great deal of interest, Secretary Root's address before the Trans-Pacific Commercial Congress, as printed in full in "The Sun" of November 21. The address is interesting from many standpoints: it is a presentation of conditions as viewed by capitalists; it shows that government is a commercial agency, with its highest officers as commercial drummers, but above all it reflects a decided change in American commercial tendencies that are worthy of note.

Formerly, that is, prior to the Russo-Japanese war, we used to hear much about "the vast possibilities for commercial development among the Asiatic Empires." But with the settlement of that event there has come a decided decline in exports to Japan and China, the figures now being slightly better than those of 1903, so that that talk is now dying out. This decline is attributed to the change in conditions from war to peace which is alleged to no longer require vast exports on the part of Japan.

But I think it is really due to the fact that Japan herself is now a manufacturing and exporting country, and entering Asiatic fields under conditions with which American and European countries can not successfully compete. In other words, American capitalism has aided in developing Japanese capitalism only to find that it has helped to create a Frankenstein that is overpowering it in Asiatic countries. But, be that as it may, the decline of exports in this direction, in the face of a constantly increasing productivity, must be made up in another direction; hence it comes that Root calls attention away from Asia to South America.

This case was prominently published on the front page of the Daily People at the time it happened. Why was it not denied then? Neither Hillquit nor Jeremias dared to contradict it then. Now, after the expiration of about two years, believing the facts forgotten, they attempt to deny that the Jeremias case was not the cause of the union's withdrawal. It was the Jeremias plucking case that was indignantly and prominently debated in almost every shop and District meeting of the union, when the case was called up for a referendum vote. Yes, only then the poor due-paying dupes got wise that the Labor Secretariat was not "needed"—but the Jeremias plucking case broke the camel's back all the same, and no honest member will deny it. If the Secretariat was used and not "needed," why did the office holding prominence later on again attempt to get the union to rejoin and, by a referendum, got so badly defeated that they will not forget it very soon?

Does that attempt to force the union, which "was not in need of legal services," to rejoin the Secretariat, show Jeremias to be right when he pretends that the union withdrew from the Secretariat because it was not "needed"? No, it shows that the union withdrew for ANOTHER CAUSE. The argument used by the Hillquit bunch was that the Secretariat was a useful and necessary institution and had already done wonders for the "poor workingmen" showing figures and figures to prove it; and the Jeremias case did not come under the jurisdiction of the Secretariat, only cases "between employer and employee" proper, etc.

It must be confessed that, in view of the new capitalism which the Panama Canal will make possible in the South and Southwest, Root could have hardly chosen a more appropriate place in which to deliver his address than in Kansas City.

Capitalism in America will have to bump itself, in order to save itself from being fried in its own fat. That much Root's address makes clear.

A Reader.

New York, November 21.

WITH THE I. W. W. ORGANIZED IN STRENGTH, A CRISIS WOULD SPELL "TAKE AND HOLD."

To the Daily and Weekly People:

Here is a question:—Say that the I.

W. W. had the workers organized and an Industrial Crisis comes along, would this smash and demoralize the organization like it does the A. F. of L.? Of course, I myself don't believe it would if we had sufficient time to make them understand Socialism. But the question is often asked me.

Personally I don't think a Crisis is far away. Here in this city every one of our local papers are talking about the great demand for workmen, yet in The Typewriter factories of the Typewriter Trust that is presided over by Tim Woodrooff chairman of the Republican party in this State, "The Monarch" plant about 4 weeks ago laid off about two-thirds of its force and told them to seek work elsewhere; and on the 15th of this month, after Tim got their vote, he laid off 300 in the Smith Primer Co. plant. The Franklin Automobile works, were advertising for men a few days ago, yet men go there and ask for work and tell them they don't want any. This makes me think that things are quieting down and trouble is not far off.

Fraternally Yours,
James Trainor,
P. S.—I think the Monarch while they were running employed about 400 men.
Syracuse, N. Y., November 19.

AN OPINION OF THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I received a letter to-day asking my opinion upon the recent elections and if you think it worth the space in the People, you may use it with my answer.

M. Rutherford.

North View Poultry Yards,
Batesville, Ind., Nov. 14.
A. W. Gluesenkamp & Son.

To M. Rutherford, Holyoke, Mass.,
Dear Sir.—We have been readers of the Weekly People, and your Ad., is the first poultry advertisement we have seen in it. Now I would like to know, have you ever been a candidate on the S. L. P. ticket, and what do you think of the recent elections? What little we have read of the votes cast for the S. L. P. we feel disgusted. If you see fit to answer the above question kindly do so.

A. W. Gluesenkamp.

Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 17.
Mr. A. W. Gluesenkamp,
Batesville, Indiana.

Dear Sir.—Replying to your letter, let me say I have been a candidate upon the Socialist Labor Party ticket for twenty-four years, and in 1890 was elected to the Holyoke Board of Aldermen, serving one year.

You say you are disgusted with the vote cast for the S. L. P. in the recent elections. Perhaps you meant to say DISAPPOINTED. I have before me the vote of your state and can't see why you should either be disgusted or even disappointed.

The Socialist Labor Party, is not a gatherer-in of votes at elections; its mission is nobler and higher. The S. L. P. takes the ground that as long as the capitalist system of society exists there is no hope or prospects for the working class to share fully in the benefits of modern wealth production. In other words, despite the colossal production of wealth of our time the workmen stands doomed to remain in poverty, degradation, a slave. This is not theory, but facts heaped upon facts until a blind man can see it.

Now what position does the Socialist Labor man assume in the face of these facts? He assumes that the working class must emancipate itself from the capitalist system by destroying it root and branch.

This is titanic work requiring men with courage and knowledge, nor is it the work of a day or a year or even a generation.

It is the business of the Socialist to argue, argue, argue until his fellowman understands, what is wanted of him.

In a cause like this it stands to reason that the new converts are not always clear upon every point and will be apt to be misled by men not wiser than themselves or schemers even. But by our mistakes we learn to find the right road to success.

So far so good! But that is not enough. We must use tactics to put our ideas to the test. One of these tactics is the ballot. The Socialist Labor man holds that via the ballot he must try to get hold of the powers of government to set the Socialist Republic on its legs. But here is where our troubles begin. Every body believes in the power of the ballot, but with different objects in view. All sorts of political soreheads join our movement because they too see visions of power in the independent ballot.

A man may readily vote for our candidates but will he stay with the candidate should he attempt to put Socialist ideas in force? When I was in the Holyoke city government, I done all that a true Socialist must stand for, but did the voters stay with me? No, they had all sorts of objections to my doings because they were not socialists but only socialist voters. Such voters leave us

AS TO POLITICS

(Continued from page 6)

the overthrow of capitalism, is positively harmful to true working class interests.

Such propaganda fosters and maintains the illusion that all the evils of society can be mended at the ballot box, which I have shown not to be the case. REFORMS can be enacted through the ballot, but not revolutions contrary to the interests of those who control the ballot. Political activity puts us on a par with the capitalist parties and places us in a position where we have to tacitly endorse and co-operate in maintaining the capitalist system. I will illustrate.

Suppose Jackson of the S. L. P. had been elected governor of New York, Haywood of the S. P. governor Colorado, or Lewis of the S. P. governor of California, and all three suppositions are unreasonable, for the capitalist class is not going to allow us to play at governing, simply for the pleasure of having us demonstrate our impotency.

What would happen if these three men had been elected together with their local tickets, controlling state legislature and everything else?

Could they have declared the co-operative commonwealth in existence? Everybody answers no! The legislature would have to sit down and tackle the bitter tasks of making, amending and improving the laws pertaining to the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. To do anything else would bring upon them the U. S. Supreme Court and eventually the U. S. regular troops. They would perform have to be accomplices of the capitalist class in administering capitalist law to the workers. Could they even shorten the hours of toil or increase the pay of the workers? Experience tell us no. Ten hour laws have been declared unconstitutional in the state of New York. An eight hour law was passed by a referendum by the people of Colorado, but it never was taken up by the legislature, so it never had a chance to be declared unconstitutional, but nobody doubts that it would have been so declared had the legislature passed it. Even a local victory would thus be futile. Oh, but you will say, we could keep the militia off in case of strike. Yes, but could you keep the federal troops off? No, we could not.

You will then, finally, ask: "What are we going to do with the political working class organizations already in existence, the Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Party?" The question is simple and easily answered. Both these organizations maintain that there is war between the two classes. In the war both of them have rendered splendid service, especially the S. L. P., in educating the workers up to the point where they were able to see the necessity of, and to form an economic organization like the I. W. W. They have done well as propaganda societies, but that is all they have ever been, their names and platforms notwithstanding. That they should have originally chosen the political field was natural, due to the deep rooted idea that all social evils can be cured at the ballot, in a "free" country. But their role is now played. In war, success depends often upon a complete change of front, upon a swift flank movement, upon abandoning one position and taking up a new one. Such movements are often necessary to avoid exposing your own men to your own fire. Such is the position of the S. P. and the S. L. P. now. They are right in the line of fire. Their war cries are confusing and demoralizing the gathering proletarian army and may cause a temporary reverse. What kind of organization is theirs for war purposes? It is a machine, a general staff, composed of sections, of locals, calling in their army (and an unreliable army it is) every two or four years for parade and review at the ballot box and then dismissing it. What sensible man could any longer participate in that sort of stage war? It is up to you to break up

opted and take up the struggle from a position in the I. W. W. and get into the line of fire. Turn over your funds and your institutions at the earliest possible date to the I. W. W. and let us join in the drilling and perfecting of the revolutionary industrial army which is never dismissed, but fights and fights forward irresistibly to the goal, the overthrow of capitalism and the establishing of the new society.

As to the Weekly People, it is an educational paper issued to spread correct knowledge of socialism and socialist tactics and does not cater to Ad. Ad's handicap a paper and it cannot say things as it wants to say it for fear it may offend those who pay for the Ad. Better a paper have no Ad's, than to have its usefulness as an educator and fighter.

M. Rutherford.

in' the lurch the moment the fight becomes serious.

I should very much like to see the Socialist Republic established to-morrow, but is it right to get disgusted with my fellowmen because they can not see things in the same light as I see it?

In the meantime the Western Federation of Miners and many unions of the American Federation of Labor even have an 8 hour day and a minimum wage. Have they been declared unconstitutional?

No, and they did not gain it through political action, but through economic organization.

The advocates of political working class activity predicate their success upon being "backed up" by an economic organization which is to take the chestnuts out of the fire for them. The economic organization stands on its own legs and declines political "assistance." The economic organization makes just such demands as it is able to enforce, and it is able to make demands and to enforce them from the very first, it does not have to wait for that long day when we shall have a majority. For them to waste their energy on the building up and maintaining of a political organization, which they afterwards would have to "back up," only to awaken to a realization of its impotency, would be like crossing the river to fill your water bucket, when you can just as well get your water on this side.

One more objection I will anticipate and meet. It will be said perhaps: "The workers have the right to vote, and if we do not give them a chance to vote for revolution, they have no choice but to vote for capitalism." But this objection has only a sentimental value. Some workingmen may feel some satisfaction in teasing the bear with a vote for revolution. I, for one, do not any longer. I do not enjoy practical jokes, and still less do I enjoy being insulted by having my ballot counted out. I wish to see my fellow workers quit wasting their time and energy on an illusion, drop politics, and unite in a plan of action which will bring about the results we desire, and that plan of action I find expressed in the lines of the I. W. W.

You will then, finally, ask: "What are we going to do with the political working class organizations already in existence, the Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Party?" The question is simple and easily answered. Both these organizations maintain that there is war between the two classes. In the war both of them have rendered splendid service, especially the S. L. P., in educating the workers up to the point where they were able to see the necessity of, and to form an economic organization like the I. W. W. They have done well as propaganda societies, but that is all they have ever been, their names and platforms notwithstanding. That they should have originally chosen the political field was natural, due to the deep rooted idea that all social evils can be cured at the ballot, in a "free" country. But their role is now played. In war, success depends often upon a complete change of front, upon a swift flank movement, upon abandoning one position and taking up a new one. Such movements are often necessary to avoid exposing your own men to your own fire. Such is the position of the S. P. and the S. L. P. now. They are right in the line of fire. Their war cries are confusing and demoralizing the gathering proletarian army and may cause a temporary reverse. What kind of organization is theirs for war purposes? It is a machine, a general staff, composed of sections, of locals, calling in their army (and an unreliable army it is) every two or four years for parade and review at the ballot box and then dismissing it. What sensible man could any longer participate in that sort of stage war? It is up to you to break up

opted and take up the struggle from a position in the I. W. W. and get into the line of fire. Turn over your funds and your institutions at the earliest possible date to the I. W. W. and let us join in the drilling and perfecting of the revolutionary industrial army which is never dismissed, but fights and fights forward irresistibly to the goal, the overthrow of capitalism and the establishing of the new society.

Before closing allow me again to request that my arguments be considered exclusively on their merits, and that every critic give as much time and sincere thought to the subject as I have.

As to the Weekly People, it is an educational paper issued to spread correct knowledge of socialism and socialist tactics and does not cater to Ad. Ad's handicap a paper and it cannot say things as it wants to say it for fear it may offend those who pay for the Ad. Better a paper have no Ad's, than to have its usefulness as an educator and fighter.

M. Rutherford.

THOMAS GLEASON.

Local 173 I. W. W. regrets to report that we have lost one of our members through typhoid fever. This time it is Comrade Thomas Gleason. He broke down immediately upon his arrival from San Francisco in a lumber camp in Madera County and died in the city and county hospital of that county.

To his bereaved family we wish to state that Comrade Gleason leaves behind him a host of friends who sincerely mourn his premature death. We offer as explanation for his demise in the flower of robust and ruddy youth the criminal and murderous rule of the capitalist class, which forces the propertyless wage slave to live and work under conditions which make him the plaything of disease and death.

We offer as consolation that he died like a man, in the harness of a useful member of society, and in the harness of the revolution which has for its aim to lift his class, the working class, from the plane of servitude to mastery of the world. He has not lived in vain. His life was short but it was good.

Local 173, I. W. W.

Committee.

San Francisco, Cal

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 198 Dundas street, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)
NOTICES—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 a.m.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street on November 23. Lechner in chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Communications: From Daily People management relating to Daily People Christmas Box. Concurred in. From New York Labor News Co., statement showing that the amount of the committee's indebtedness is \$47.14. Filed. From Section Oneida, subscription lists. From Section Chautauque and Monroe Counties for due stamp.

The following financial report for October was read and accepted: Receipts, state agitation fund, \$199.24; due stamps, \$35.66; mileage, \$18.00. Total, \$234.10. Expenses, due stamp, N. E. C., \$70; legal expenses, Benj. Paterson, \$30.00; agitation, \$46.79; postage and sundries, \$2.73; total \$239.52.

Correspondence Bureau reported having written to Middleton regarding vote and found that mistake had been made in crediting vote to county ticket. State candidates were notified to file expense statements with State Secretary, and blanks procured for the purpose of making out the report of receipts and disbursements of this committee to the state authorities. A call for nominations for members of the S. E. C. was sent to the sections in Greater New York. Steve Mummery had been notified to fill the vacancy on the committee caused by the resignation of Herman Duetsch. Arrangements were made with Rudolph Katz to sift the names of sympathizers throughout the state, and otherwise improve the service of the bureau.

In view of the activity displayed in the matter of lectures by Sections New York and King's Counties, the Correspondence Bureau was instructed to write to Sections Richmond and Westchester Counties, urging them to emulate the same and offering to co-operate with them in that direction.

In the matter of agitation throughout the state during the winter, the bureau and the secretary of the committee were instructed to draw up a statement of methods, also a series of questions, and send the same to the sections up state. Adjournment followed.

Justus Ebert, Secretary.

ROHDE ISLAND CONVENTION.
The regular semi-annual convention of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island is to be held Tuesday, December 4, 8 p.m., at headquarters of Section Providence, 81 Dyer street, room 8, for the purpose of selecting a delegate to the N. E. C., also the State Committee for the coming year. No member of the S. L. P. should fail to attend. Readers of the Party Press are cordially invited.

F. Miller, Secretary, S. E. C.

SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY MASS MEETING.

There will be a mass meeting of the members of Section Allegheny County at headquarters No. 209 Sarah street, S. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., at 2.00 o'clock p.m., Sunday, December 9th, 1906, to continue the discussion on what the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party (as a party) should be towards the Industrial Workers of the World in view of the developments at and since the Chicago convention.

The two meetings already held for this purpose proved so interesting and instructive that we have concluded to continue these meetings until the ground has been thoroughly covered.

Section Allegheny County, D. E. Gilchrist, Organizer.

PARTY PRESS SINKING FUND.

Since the last statement in the People, September 22, the following amounts have been received for the Party Press Sinking Fund:

A. Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y. \$1.00
W. Cline, Cleveland, O. 50
A. Poole, Cleveland, O. 50
J. W. Billings, Grand Junction, Colo. 1.00
Wm. Adamson, E. Pittsburgh, Pa. 1.00
28th A. D., New York City 2.00

Total \$7.00

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

CHICAGO, ATTENTION.
Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, will run an Entertainment and Ball on SATURDAY evening, December 1, at Brand's Hall, Clark and Erie streets. Tickets will be 25 cents.

We will also run a Fair in conjunction with the above; therefore call upon all comrades and sympathizers to send presents for same to the undersigned.

T. M. Davis

142 Potomac Ave.

ILLINOIS' VOTE.

Shows Loss for S. P. and Gain for S. L. P.
Chicago, November 20.—The official vote of Illinois gives Wilson E. McDermott, Socialist Party candidate for State Treasurer, 39,587. Collins, S. P. candidate for Governor in 1904, received 59,062. The S. P. loss, is therefore, nearly 20,000. John M. Francis, Socialist Labor Party candidate for State Treasurer, received 5,706. In 1904, Veal, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, received 4,379. The S. L. P. gains, therefore, nearly 1,400 votes; despite wholesale counting out.

PENNSYLVANIA'S VOTE.

S. L. P. Makes Good Showing—S. P. Has a Slump.

Pittsburg, Pa., November 24.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in this state is a very favorable one. Desmond, candidate for Governor is credited with 2,109; Clark, for lieutenant Governor, 2,813; Thomas, for auditor general 2,952; McConnell, for secretary of internal affairs, 2,688. The vote of Chas. H. Corrigan, S. L. P. candidate for President was 2,211, in 1904.

This vote came to the Socialist Labor Party without any effort on its part, as there were but few public meetings held during the campaign, the energies of its members being thrown into the work of building up the I. W. W.

The Socialist Party vote was 15,169 for Governor and 16,453 for lieutenant Governor. Deb's vote in 1904 was 21,863. This decrease is the net result of their vigorous campaign for votes, in which they had the aid of John O'Neil, the blatherskite editor of the "Miners' Magazine."

DE LEON IN BOSTON.

Addresses Big Audience On Industrial Unionism.

Boston, Mass., November 26.—On Sunday, November 23rd, Knights of Honor Hall was filled to overflowing to listen to Daniel De Leon speak on "Industrial Unionism." Every seat was taken and all of the standing room occupied by attentive listeners, while the lecturer, in his masterly style, laid bare the rottenness of the present system of Society, and revealed to the gaze of his audience the dark means by which the capitalist class rule.

De Leon started by showing that today, on picking up any paper, in discussing any political campaign, in the public utterances on the Social question, by priest, professor, or politician, the one question around which the argument was sure to turn was the question of the "UNION"; therefore, he declared, "we must understand where the union came from and whither it is going."

The development of trades unionism was then traced, and the uselessness of "pure and simpledom," with its warring factions, to assist the workers, its criminal action and treachery to the workers by its leaders, in the pay of the master class, was exposed in a convincing manner. The development of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the organizing of the Industrial Workers of the World, was traced, showing their mission, and explaining the method by which the workers would gain their freedom; while at the same time, the ridiculous position of those "pure and simple Socialists" with their "neutrality" on unionism was made plain, by showing the audience it twin sister, "neutrality" on the political field, held by others, all of which commanded their tenet interest, relieved now and then by laughter at De Leon's unique method of showing up the ludicrous argument, and applause at his telling points.

EXCELSIOR LECTURES FOR DECEMBER.

The following series of lectures has been arranged by the Excelsior Educational Society for the month of December, at their club-rooms, 235 East Broadway.

Sunday, December 2, Subject:—"Capitalism." Lecturer, Alvan S. Brown.

Sunday, December 9, Subject:—"America, the Host of the Oppressor." Lecturer, James Connolly.

Sunday, December 16, Subject:—"Unity, Wise and Otherwise." Lecturer, Louis Bellhaus.

Sunday, December 23, Subject to be announced later.

Sunday, December 30, Subject:—"The French Revolution." Lecturer, Edmund Seidel.

All readers of the Daily and Weekly People are invited to attend. Admission free.

Committee.

IMPORTANT TO READERS.

In order not to miss any copies of this publication act as your own agent by sending in your renewal ten days prior to the expiration of your subscription as indicated on your address label which is pasted on the paper. If you can induce your neighbor to read and think ask him to subscribe. Keep on the hunt for new readers and thus spread the education necessary to a proper organization of the workers for their emancipation.

GETTING TO WORK

ENCOURAGING RESPONSES TO THE CALL FOR PROPAGANDA ACTIVITY.

For the week ending November 24th, we received 100 subs to the Weekly People and 37 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 137.

The roll of honor, five or more subs by one person, is: H. J. Friedman, Chicago, 10; J. H. T. Juergens, Canton, O., 10; J. Newman, St. Louis, Mo., 8; F. Zierer, New Brunswick, N. J., 6; A. Gilhous, Bixbee, Ariz., 6; F. Carroll, San Fran- cisco, Cal., 6.

Prepaid cards sold: Seattle, Wash., \$15; Lowell, Mass., \$2; Hoboken, N. J., \$1.

While it is too soon yet to look for results in response to our present efforts to increase the circulation of the Weekly People, nevertheless we have had some very encouraging answers pledging the support of the writers to this most important work.

Comrade J. H. T. Juergens, of Canton, O., sends in ten yearlies and says: "Com- moner and I will look after the old readers and will also get after new ones. We will keep at it." Keeping at it: that is the keynote to success, good also is the idea of breaking new ground. Reach out.

Comrade Jung of Evansville, Ind., sends in a sub and says he will try to get 25 subs by the first of January, and we feel that he will make good too. Let us hear from others as to what they will try and do.

Section Chicago orders a bundle of Weekly People for sale at their coming entertainment. That is the proper thing: have the Party papers and literature for sale at every public function of the Party.

Labor News Co. business was a bit light the past week. To Jeannette, Pa., books, \$10; Scandinavian Section, pamphlets, \$3.18; Florence, Colo., books, \$2; Boston, \$1.00 for books; Webb City, Mo., pamphlets, \$1; Globe, Ariz., I. W. W. Convention report, two copies cloth; St. David, Ill., \$4.80, books. Literary agents should see to it that they have an ample stock of pamphlets for the lecture season.

Now a few words upon an important matter. Section Union County, N. J., has promised to raise \$50 for the Daily People Christmas Box. This action by that Section shows that they appreciate the fact that aside from the money received from subscriptions, additional funds are needed to properly finance the

work. We shall acknowledge all Xmas subs in amount of one dollar or more, received from one person at one time. Be sure and state it plainly when such subs are Xmas ones. Don't wait for Xmas week to send them in—you can do it now.

TOLL OF THE MINES.

(Continued from page 1.)

ropes and the failure of safety appliances to work, 1 by the engineer losing control of his engine. During the second decade, 1880 to 1889, inclusive, 72 persons lost their lives by falling into shafts, 33 by falling into slopes, 4 by falling into manways, 3 by the breaking of hoisting ropes and the failure of safety appliances to work, 5 by engineer losing control of their engines. During the third decade, 1890 to 1899, inclusive, 82 persons lost their lives by falling into shafts, 43 by falling into slopes, 41 by falling into manways, 9 by the breaking of hoisting ropes and the failure of safety appliances to work, 3 by engineers losing control of their engines. During the six years, 1900 to 1905, inclusive, of the fourth decade, 55 persons lost their lives by falling into shafts, 42 by falling into slopes, 23 by falling into manways, 22 by the breaking of hoisting ropes and the failure of safety appliances to work, 14 by engineers losing control of their engines.

Thus we find that during the thirty-six years, 1870 to 1905, inclusive, 254 persons lost their lives by falling into shafts, 145 by falling into slopes, 79 by falling into manways, 52 by the breaking of hoisting ropes and the failure of safety appliances to work, and 23 by engineers losing control of their engines.

This shows that an average of 7 each year was killed by falling into shafts, 4 by falling into slopes, 2 by falling into manways, 1.44 by the breaking of hoisting ropes and the failure of safety appliances to work, and .64 by engineers losing control of their engines.

There is no great reason, continues the report, for the breaking of the ropes in the hoisting shafts, if the ropes and appliances are properly cared for, as directed by law, and changed at regular intervals, according to the amount of work performed.

It is to be regretted, concludes the report, that we can not commend the foremen and superintendents for their care of the workmen while actually engaged in the mining of coal at the face of the workings. Statistics show an awful loss of life among miners and miners' laborers during the past twenty-five years, 1881 to 1905, inclusive. During that time 4,124 miners and 2,452 miners' laborers, a total of 6,576 were killed.

"Did you notice," said one, "how they quailed when we accused them of not being Socialists?"

"Yes," said another, "we shall win."

Bay That could not happen if we jumped on him for thinking differently."

"You got a dollar?"

There was a short pause, and those about the table commenced to come nearer to him. It would be impossible to take a trolley car to Hudson Bay to enjoy the fruits of Socialism, but the dollar was still on the premises. It might be a bank note, it might be a silver certificate, and it might be simply two vulgar half dollars. But in sum and substance at any place it would be converted into twenty steaming schooners.

There was a motion put. It was carried, and again peace reigned about the banquet board, but the dollar had departed from their midst, which was now occupied by the gracious spirit of the hop. It warmed them up and it aroused their humanitarianism. They waited until the humanitarianism was in such a condition that it could be steered through a dark alley without trying to carry the side of the wall with it, and then they started to see the men who had donated the dollar, and who were "coming their way."

They found them in the ten cent place enjoying such luxuries as the Union at home could give. A delegation was selected to interview them as there was a decided sentiment against associating with persons who were not class conscious. The delegation returned. The crowd within would be pleased to receive their fellow workers in a common cause.

With everyone who is interested in the movement working along this line we should easily increase the Weekly People by from one to five thousand new readers by Christmas, and that would mean the putting of our press and propaganda upon a still firmer basis. We need more subscribers. As we have often told our comrades, friends, and sympathizers, 25,000 subscribers to the Weekly People would not only mean that our press would be self-sustaining, but that a wider field would be opened for Labor News publications, and that appeals for donations would cease.

Now that the season for gift making is approaching we would say to our friends who generously include the Daily People on their list of those to whom presents should be made: give us donations, those who can, but you ALL can give that which is just as good, if not better, a good big list of new subscribers.

We shall acknowledge all Xmas subs in amount of one dollar or more, received from one person at one time. Be sure and state it plainly when such subs are Xmas ones. Don't wait for Xmas week to send them in—you can do it now.

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ECHOES FROM MINNEAPOLIS.

(Continued from page 1.)

how Socialism is on the increase. Last year at the convention of the Federation we discussed it for 47 hours and 16 minutes. This year we discussed it for 47 hours and 2 minutes, a net increase of six minutes. There is nothing can hold us back.

When the contest was over, and the vote showed that the Federation would not resolve in favor of Socialism, the fighters, still with the smoke of battle and non-union cigars on them, separated in two "hostile" bodies. One, made up of the two sets of the sham combatants on both sides, made its way to a saloon where ten cent whiskey was sold; the other, made up of the gypsies who bore and are bored from within, went to a saloon which dispensed five cent whiskey. Then both sides recounted their victory.

"Did you notice," said Gompers when he had filled his glass, after draining in a surreptitious manner the glasses of those about him, "how tractable those fellows became as soon as you let them discuss a thing, and then vote it down? It is the easiest thing in the world. All you have to do is let them talk on a subject and then throw it aside. They are satisfied with the talk." The good cheer satisfied his heart. "Next year, so help me Moses, we'll give them an increase in their vote. They have been very good boys this year, and they deserve some recognition. We humored them just to have them do all the dirty work this year, and they should not go unrewarded. I shall see that they have two more supporters when we meet again. They are becoming tamer and should be rewarded."

In the other saloon the "triumphant hosts of Socialism" that believed in the free and unlimited coinage of words, sat along the table and vowed death to the capitalist system, and carried out their threat "in our time" by gulping down the products of capitalism.

"Did you notice," said one, "how they quailed when we accused them of not being Socialists?"

"Yes," said another, "we shall win." Why, one man came to me and gave me a dollar to start a colony on Hudson

Books for Xmas Presents

FIFTY CENTS A VOLUME, WHICH INCLUDES POSTAGE.

We are frequently asked for advice as to books that should be read on certain topics, and as to what constitutes good literature. So often are we asked for such advice, that we deem it a need probably widespread among our friends, and in order to help them in the direction of good reading we have made a careful selection of standard works representative of some of the greatest authors. These books are for thinking people. They are not books for a day but for all time. We can supply the books, cloth bound, for 50 cents a volume, which includes postage. Such books make ideal holiday gifts, and if your wife, your sister, or your sweetheart, or any one else, contemplates giving you a present, tell them you would prefer one of these books to anything else. Orders must be accompanied with cash, no accounts opened. The titles are:

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